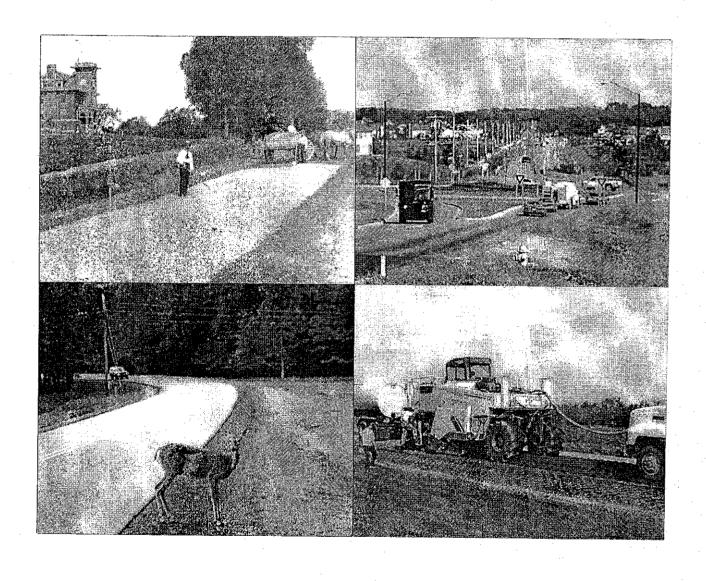
# Bureau of Local Roads and Streets Manual





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# 34-1.04 Design Vehicles

# 34-1.04(a) Types

The design vehicle affects the radius returns, left-turn radii, lane widths, median openings, turning roadways, and sight distances at an intersection. Typical design vehicles used for intersection design are:

- P Passenger car; includes vans and pickup trucks.
- S-BUS-40 (S-BUS-12) 84-passenger school bus.
- SU Single-unit truck.
- WB-40 (WB-12) Tractor/Semitrailer combination with an overall wheelbase of 40 ft (12.2 m).
- WB-50 (WB-15) Tractor/Semitrailer combination with an overall wheelbase of 50 ft (15.2 m).
- WB-55 (WB-17) Tractor/Semitrailer combination with an overall wheelbase of 55 ft (16.8 m).
- WB-65 (WB-20) Tractor/Semitrailer combination with an overall wheelbase of 65 ft (19.4 m).
- P/T Recreational vehicle, car, and camper trailer.

Chapter 36 of the *BDE Manual* and the AASHTO *Green Book* provide the vehicular dimensions and turning templates for each of the above design vehicles.

# 34-1.04(b) Selection

Figure 34-1G presents the recommended design vehicles at intersections based on the functional classification (see Section 27-3) of the intersecting highways from which and onto which the vehicle is turning. The design vehicles shown in Figure 34-1G are for new construction and reconstruction projects. Figure 34-1H presents the recommended truck type that should be used based on the Illinois "Designated State Truck Route System." For 3R projects, the design vehicle will be site specific, and it may be a design vehicle with a more restrictive turning radius than those for new construction and reconstruction projects.

In addition to Figure 34-1G, consider the following guidelines when selecting a design vehicle:

- Minimum Designs. The SU and/or school bus design vehicles are generally the smallest vehicles used in the design of local intersections. This design reflects that, even in residential areas, garbage trucks, delivery trucks, and school buses will be negotiating turns with some frequency. Rural and suburban intersections that may serve school bus traffic should, at a minimum, accommodate a turning school bus without encroachment. Urban intersections only need to accommodate design vehicles that are expected to use that intersection.
- 2. <u>Recreational Areas</u>. Recreational areas typically will be designed using the SU design vehicle. This reflects that service vehicles are typically required to maintain the recreational area. Under some circumstances the passenger car with a trailer (P/T) may be the appropriate design vehicle (e.g., campground areas, boat launches).

For T	Design Vehicle (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)					
From	Onto	Design vehicle				
Freeway Ramp	Other Facilities	WB-65 (WB-20)				
Other Facilities	Freeway Ramp	WB-65 (WB-20)				
	Arterial	WB-65 (WB-20)				
Arterial	Collector	WB-55 (WB-17)				
Arterial	Local	WB-50 (WB-15)				
	Local (Residential)	SU*				
	Arterial	WB-55 (WB-17)				
Collector	Collector	WB-55 (WB-17)				
Collector	Local	WB-50 (WB-15)				
	Local (Residential)	SU*				
	Arterial	WB-50 (WB-15)				
Local	Collector	WB-50 (WB-15)				
Local	Local	\ SÙ*				
	Local (Residential)	SU**				
	Arterial	SU*				
Local (Posidontial)	Collector	SU*				
Local (Residential)	Local	SU**				
	Local (Residential)	SU**				

<sup>\*</sup>With encroachment, a WB-50 (WB-15) vehicle should physically be able to make the turn.

# Notes:

- 1. Use this Figure for new construction and reconstruction projects.
- 2. A smaller design vehicle may be considered after an investigation of conditions. Justification must be submitted for intersections with State highways.
- 3. For 3R projects, the design vehicle will be site specific. See Chapter 33.
- 4. A larger design vehicle may be required for intersections of two 80,000 lb (36,000 kg) truck routes.

# SELECTION OF DESIGN VEHICLE AT INTERSECTIONS (Functional Classification)

Figure 34-1G

<sup>\*\*</sup>With encroachment, the selected design vehicle should physically be able to make the turn.

Type of Truck Route	Design Vehicle	Maximum Length of Trailer Allowed (m)	Maximum Length Kingpin to Center Rear Axle (m)
Class I	WB-65 (WB-20)	53' (16.16 m)	45.5' (13.87 m)
Class II	WB-65 (WB-20)	53' (16.16 m)	45.5' (13.87 m)
Class III	WB-55 (WB-17)	53′ (16.16 m)	42.5' (12.96 m)
Other State Highway	WB-55 (WB-17)	53' (16.16 m)	42.5' (12.96 m)
Local Roads and Streets	WB-50 (WB-15)	Not Specified	Not Specified

Illinois Statutes allow additional access off designated truck routes under different conditions. These are defined as follows:

- 1. Any tractor/semitrailer vehicle operating on a Class I truck route shall have access onto any street or highway for a distance of 1 mile (1.61 km) from a Class I highway to load and unload and to allow the driver to obtain food, fuel, rest, or repairs. However, some local highway authorities may post truck restrictions altering this provision. Under this condition, the combination truck units allowed access off the Class I truck route may be up to 8 ft (2.59 m) wide with a 53 ft (16.16 m) long trailer.
- 2. Any tractor/semitrailer vehicle operating on a designated State highway (Class I, II, III, or Other State Highways) shall have access on another designated State highway for a distance of 5 mi (8.05 km) on such streets or highways to load and unload and to allow the driver to obtain food, fuel, rest, or repairs.
- 3. If local authorities designate any street or highway for the same large vehicles and the same uses as stated above, such large vehicles may also use these locally designated highways as truck routes. However, these large vehicles are prohibited from using all other streets and highways under local jurisdiction unless an exception is applicable. An exception would be applicable on a local highway where a combination truck unit is within 5 mi (8.05 km) of a designated truck route and where no restricted weight limit is posted on the local highway. In such cases, the combination truck unit may be up to 8 ft (2.59 m) wide, and can have an overall length of 65 ft (19.82 m).

DESIGN VEHICLE SELECTION (Designated State Truck Route System)
Figure 34-1H

3. <u>Mixed Use</u>. Some portions of an intersection may be designed with one design vehicle and other portions with another vehicle. For example, it may be desirable to design physical characteristics (e.g., corner islands) for the WB-65 (WB-20) truck but provide painted channelization for the SU design vehicle.

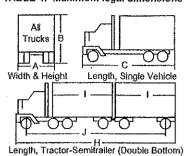
# 34-1.05 Pedestrians and Bicyclists

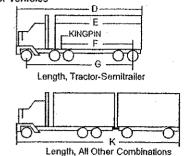
Safe and convenient movement of pedestrians and bicyclists through the intersection needs to be considered in the design of an intersection. However, this often causes conflicting objectives in the overall design of an intersection. Wider intersection designs to accommodate the design vehicle significantly increase the crossing distance for pedestrians. At signalized intersections, longer crossing times and conflicts with turning vehicles can significantly affect the overall capacity of the intersection. To reduce these problems, the geometric layout of the intersection may need to be revised, refuge islands included within the intersection, special turn lanes added for bicyclists, or other factors included in the design.

Section 41-6 discusses the application of curb ramps at intersections for disabled individuals. The *BDE Manual* and *ILMUTCD* provide several applications for accommodating bicycle lanes and pedestrians through an intersection.



TABLE 1: Maximum legal dimensions of motor vehicles





Type of Highway or Street				Maximum Weights										
	Α	В	С	D	E	Fø	G	н	+	J	к	Single Axle	Tandem Axle	Gross <b>Ø</b>
Class t	8'-6"	13'-6"	42'	N.S.	53'	45'-6"	N.S.	N.S.	28'-6"	N.S.	60,	20,000	34,000	11
Class II	8'-6"	13'-6"	42'	N.S.	53'	45'-6"	N.S.	N.S.	28'-6"	65'	60'	20,000	34,000	II
Class III	8'	13'-6"	42'	65'	53'	42'-6"	55 <sup>(</sup>	60'	N.S.	N.S.	60,	20,000	34,000	Ш
Other State Highway	8,	13'-6"	42'	65'	53'	42'-6"		60,	N.S.	N.S.	60'	18,000	32,000	111
Local Roads and Streets	8.	13'-6"	42'	55'	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	60'	N.S.	N.S.	60'	18,000	32,000	III

N.S. Indicates legal dimension not specified

#### Notes:

- 65 feet overall length (bumper to bumper) and/or 55 feet from center of front axle to center of rear axle.
- Tandem is defined as any 2 or more single axles whose centers are more than 40 inches and not more than 96 inches apart, measured to the nearest inch between extreme axles.
- See tables II and III on reverse side.
- Applies on semitrailers longer than 48 feet.

# Exceptions to WIDTH requirements above:

- Above restrictions do not include certain safety devices approved by the Department.
- · Household goods carriers shall have access to points of loading and unloading and may have a maximum width of 8 feet 6 inches.
- · A maximum width of 8 feet 6 inches is allowed on any street or highway to any point of loading or unloading for vehicle combinations that include a trailer or semitrailer not exceeding 28 feet 6 inches in length, which was originally part of a truck tractor-semitrailer-trailer combination (double-bottom).
- Width restrictions do not apply to vehicles transporting implements of husbandry operating in the daytime. Loads of hay, straw or other similar farm products are limited to a maximum of 12 feet.

# Exceptions to LENGTH requirements above:

- Length limits do not apply to vehicles operating in the daytime, except on Saturdays, Sundays or legal holidays when transporting poles, ploes, machinery or other objects of a structural nature which cannot be readily dismembered, provided the length of the object being transported does not exceed 80 feet and the overall length of the load does not exceed 100 feet.
- Stinger-steered vehicles specifically designed to transport motor vehicles or boats may have an overall length of 75 feet plus overhang of 3 feet in front and 4 feet in the rear on Class I and II highways. Conventional auto transporters are vehicles specifically designed to transport motor vehicles or boats may have an overall length of 65 feet plus overhang on these highways. The maximum overall length on all other streets and highways is 60 feet.

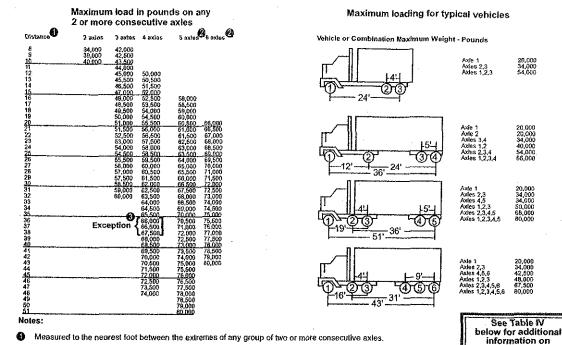
### **GENERAL** exceptions to above:

- All large vehicles operating on Class I highways shall have access for a distance of one mile on any street or highway to points of loading and unloading, and facilities for food, fuel, rest and repair.
- Large vehicles operating on designated state highways shall have access for a distance of 5 highway miles on any other state highway and on designated local streets and highways, to points of loading and unloading, and facilities for food, fuel, rest and repair. (This applies only on local streets and highways specifically designated and posted by local officials.)
- Permits may be issued for overdimensional objects and vehicles if they have been reasonably disassembled. Multiple objects loaded side-by-side, end-to-end or on top of each other may not cause the overdimension.

	Type of	Maximum Legal Dimensions											Maximum Weights			
Special Haul Vehicles	Highway or Street	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	н	1	j	к	Single Axle	Tandem Axle	Gross	
on reverse for additional information on Special Haul Vehicles	Classes I, II, III Other State Highways and Local Roads and Streets	8'-6" D	13'-6"	42'	N.S.		N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	60'	20,000 ③	See ④	See ⑤	
	Notes:															

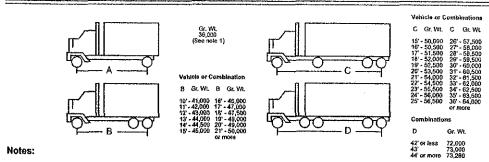
- - 8' on Class III, Other State Highways and Local Roads and Streets.
- 55' on Local Roads and Streets, 65' from designated State Highway (5 mile access law). 18,000 pounds on Other State Highways and Local Roads and Streets. Greater than 72" and not more than 96" may carry 18,000 pounds on each axle.
- Gross weight is determined by measuring to the nearest foot between extreme axles,  $\{ \le 42^\circ \text{ see Table III}, > 42^\circ \text{ see Table III}, \}$

TABLE II: Maximum gross weight for vehicles on Class I, II and III highways of the designated state highway truck route system. Based on federal bridge formula. All special conditions and exceptions are not included on this form.



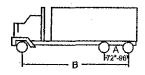
- Measured to the nearest foot between the extremes of any group of two or more consecutive axies.
- Ø Gross weights for 5 and 6 axies applicable only to a combination of vehicles.
- Two consecutive sets of tandems may carry 34,000 pounds each providing the overall distance between the first and last axles of such consecutive sets of tandems is 36 feet or more.
- **(1)** If the distance between the centers of the first and third axles in a group of consecutive axles does not exceed 96 inches, the group is a tandem.
- Maximum single axle 20,000 pounds; maximum landem 34,000 pounds,
- Combinations of vehicles designated as special haul vehicles which include a semiltrafter manufactured prior to the model year 2004 and first registered in !!linois prior to January 1, 2005 having five axies with a distance of 42 feet or less between extreme may have a gross weight of 72,000 pounds provided the weight shall not exceed 18,000 pounds on a single axie or 32,000 pounds on a tandem. For such combinations manufactured subsequent to September 9, 1986, the minimum distance between the first and last axies of the two sets of tandems must be 18 feet 6 inches or more.
- Permits may be issued for an overweight load providing it consists of one object that cannot be reasonably dismantled or disassembled.

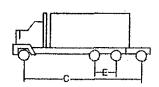
TABLE III: Maximum gross weight of vehicles not on the designated State highway truck route system.

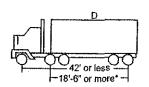


- Either axle on a two-axle vehicle may weigh 20,000 pounds providing the grass weight of the vehicle does not exceed 36,000 pounds and the vehicle is not part of a combination.
- 2. Maximum single axle 18,000 pounds; maximum tandem axle 32,000 pounds.
- Permits may be issued for an overweight load providing it consists of one object that cannot be reasonably dismantled or disassembled.

# TABLE IV: Special Axle and Gross Weight Allowances for Special Haul Vehicles







Special Haul Vehicles

# Designated Truck Route System (Class I,II & III State Highways)

- A. 18,000 lbs. on eadh axle total of 36,000 lbs.
- C. See Table II
- D. Gross weight of 72,000 lbs., provided the weight shall not exceed 18,000 lbs. on a single axle or 32,000 lbs. on a tandem.
- Other State Highways and Local Roads & Streets
- A. 18,000lbs. on each axle total of 36,000 lbs.
- B. See Table III
- See Table III
- D. Gross weight of 72,000 lbs., provided the weight shall not exceed 18,000 lbs. on a single axle or 32,000 lbs. on a
- E. 18,000 lbs. on each axle total of 36,000 lbs.

\*This requirement does not apply to semitrailers manufactured before September 9, 1986. Note: Special Hauling Vehicles must meet width, height and lenth requirements as specified in Table I.

Maps of the designated state highway truck route system are available by calling 217/782-6271